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|  | Austria | Prussia | Russia |
| Leader | Maria Teresa 1740-1780,  Joseph II 1765-1790 | Frederick the Great (First Servant of the State) 1740-1786 | Catherine the Great (German?)  1762-1792 |
| Problem attempting to Allieviate | Divergence of Ethnicity/Progress | Disparate Land areas/Religion/low population/Progress | Progress |
| Changes re: Religion | Religious toleration- Allowed all Christians to practice, took control of Church institution; including closing some monasteries tied to the Church, established new seminaries  - sold off some land, Taxed Church- Forbade direct communication btw church hierarchy and The Holy See- Church became largely employees of the State  Partially emancipated Jews- attend schools- no more Jewish insignia (<http://www.landmarkhistory.com/Joseph_II__Religious_Toleration__and_the_Austrian_Jews.htm>) | Religious toleration- Silesia Catholic, Hugeonot refugees (earlier—Edict of Fountainbleau), Jews | Catholics allows to worship  Incorporate Muslim territories into the fold by trying to bring Muslim leaders into government  Allowed Jews but 2x taxes, etc… |
| Re: Education | Secular control of Education, compulsory Education in **GERMAN**  - Improved the seminary and education of Priests | Compulsory education paid by the State | Statue for Schools for Russia. Every district town establish a minor school with two teachers, every provincial town a major school with six teachers. -founded the first School of Mines  Russia's first College of Medicine |
| Re: Laws | Codification of Laws, | Codification of Laws, limits on punishment, - State becomes less “personal” more infinite and abstract. | Proposed a civil and criminal code, neither fully instituted, |
| Re: Administration of Realm | Take local councils and replace with administrative organs directly responsible to Vienna, Fiscal (reorganized tax codes- initially under Maria Teresa—later Joseph tried to tax everyone equally!, Judicial uniformity too. inconsistent on domestic trade, reduced barriers for some. | Limited Administrative reforms, allowed territorial princes much leeway | Divided areas into fifty districts. But—charter of Nobility (1785) put power into Nobels, tried to reduce barriers to trade.  More researched than investigated. |
| Re: Civil Rights, eg. Censorship, | **Emancipation of serfs**, speech, limits on censorship, right to marry, engage in skiled work. criminal procedure due process, abolition of torture, Abolition  limits on *Robot by Maria Teresa- abolished by Joseph!—(no, not the dance)* | Some relaxation of Censorship, abolition of torture | Little to no change, exploration, committee established to review but never implemented |
| Impediments to Enlightenment | Hungarian and other communities, nobles. EG Rejected Crown of Hungary (symbolic) | Junkers, | Boyars, Orthodox church, weak means , |
| Other | Germanization, Repopulation, increase Military Size (appr. 300,000)/ pop appr 25 million, many social changes were intended to increase production. Habsburg land acquisitions 18th Century <http://history.wisc.edu/sommerville/351/351-15.htm> (doesn’t include Poland). | Good(?) buddy of Voltaire, focus on improving Agricultural prod.-->Agric. Stimulus Program? Taxes remained primarily on working class. Prior to Frederick II, Military size 4th (55,000) biggest, pop. 12th by appr 1780, standing army 200,000 | Pugachev’s rebellion  Catherine buddies w/Diderot!  Potemkin village--???what was it? Did it really exist.  Military Size 500,000/ Pop appr 25 Million |
| Results | W/French Revolution, death of Joseph and resentment by Magyars, most civil rights reforms failed to maintain- reversed by his brother, Leopold (during French Revolution). Even Peasants were confused by new rights! | Junkers maintain primary role. Fred II actually reinstituted aristocracy role into bureaucracy. Protestants got main posts. | Empowerment of boyars! |